

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 4.

The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the arrival of the Brandon train and will contain a full page of Provincial and Dominion news and carefully written editorials upon new topics.

Subscription, \$1.00 per year when paid in advance, and \$1.25 when noted per half-year.

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SEE OUR LADIES' SLIPPERS.

Our Goods and Prices
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BRING YOUR CASH
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TOWN TOPICS

On the 26th inst., on the east bound train was seen Mr. R. T. White and bride on their way to Exeter, Ont., where they intend to reside. The best wishes of their many friends accompany them.

P. H. Hughes, M.D., of Leamington, Ont., brother-in-law to Mr. J. H. Hughes, of this city, is here on a visit and will remain about a month breathing Manitoba air.

Mr. and Mrs. Stockton have the sympathy of their many friends in the sudden death of their baby this morning.

Mr. John Parker promises to take ladies free of charge to the rifle range on Saturday. He will call for them at the Langham, Rose's drugstore and his own office between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Even Roseland has to have its assault cases. As the story goes a Mr. Pitman living there was charged with talking about some of the family of A. Nichol, the son and sons of the latter threatened to give Pitman a licking. He in turn laid an information and one of the Nichols was fined one dollar and costs.

Mr. John Dickenson is shaking hands these days having returned from his trip to the Rockies and westward. Mr. John A. Brown also returned a few days ago and is being congratulated on his escape from the clutches of the wild Arabs to the west.

The Methodists held their annual S.S. picnic on Tuesdays at McFadden's grove. There was a large turnout and an excellent time was spent until the rain came on about 4 p.m. which broke up the proceedings.

The committee of games on Jubilee day are working hard on the grounds this week so as to have them in first-class shape to-morrow.

Mr. J. C. Kavanagh's houses on 14th street are nearly completed, and present a fine appearance. Messrs. Garside & Taylor are doing the painting.

Big preparations are being made for the morning of Jubilee day. It will add greatly to the attractions of that day.

It would do anyone good to visit Mr. Newmann's garden about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the city. He has over four acres of cabbages well grown with as many acres of other vegetables in addition to a large flower garden.

Mr. R. McLean got through from Ontario, on Monday, some immense panes of plate glass, which are going into a new front. Mr. Hepenstall is placing in his building.

That was a tough blow. Mr. Kirchoff struck at J. M. Robinson, of the Prevaricator, at the Daly banquet, when he said the Norquay Government pulled through, at the outset of the session, by the skin of its teeth, in consequence, of course, of Robinson's sale to and purchase by C. P. Brown and the Goits. It was very hard for one dear brother to tell the truth thus plainly of another.

It is something astonishing the number of horses that are brought to this city and disposed of from the place as a centre. There are now no less than a dozen dealing in them one way and another. During the week Miss Trotter & Trotter brought in a cartload of fine animals from Ontario. For farm and general purpose, they are well worth seeing. Mr. W. Greer, too, who has quietly handled a large number during the year, has another cartload of fine animals; and R. Trench and Thos. Harkness are to the front with a cartload each of excellent bronchos. There must be money in the business.

The Imperial Bank people are putting in a large vault in their building, to better protect their surplus wealth.

A. R. Burnham and R. Aire, two firemen on the C.E.R., at Winnipeg, were drowned in the Red River, at that city, Tuesday, by the upsetting of a boat they were in.

Virden section was visited by a hail storm on Tuesday but little injury resulted.

A few farmers to the south lost heavily by a hail storm the other day. Mr. Henry, reeve of Whitewater, had 125 acres mown down by it.

The Hon. Thomas White, Mrs. and Miss White, went west on Tuesday. Mr. White is going to make a tour of British Columbia and many points in the Northwest, and will stop here a day or so on his return.

The tennis tournament has been the cause of much excitement the past week. It opened on Wednesday, a large attendance of spectators from the city and the surrounding country being present. That day the open singles resulted as follows: Mr. Hoger beat Mr. Skinner; Mr. Kavanagh beat Mr. Henderson; Mr. Coldwell beat Mr. Ferguson; Mr. Richards beat Mr. Hellwell; Mr. Birch beat Dr. Styler; Mr. Berans beat Mr. Marley; Mr. Flower beat Mr. Birch; Mr. Boger beat Mr. Coldwell. The final matches took place on Saturday, and it is needless to say the "At Home," given by the club, was fully appreciated by the visitors, each one of the club not in actual effort taking turns as caterers.

Mr. A. E. Birch won the club single matches.

Open singles—H. W. O. Boger, first; F. B. Flower, second.

Ladies' Double—Miss C. Wastie and Miss Lee.

Gentlemen's double—Jameson and Boger.

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WE SELL THE CHEAPEST.

I will be at Kelly's Barn, Brandon, regularly during the Summer, and will always have a nice lot of Mares on hand.

To those desirous of getting into Horse Raising on a cheap scale, I can offer inducements that will astonish you.

In a word, I can sell you a whole Band of Mares for the price of an ordinary Canadian team.

THOS. HARKNESS.

Permanent Address—Campbell & Harkness, Calgary, N.W.T., or Brandon, Man.

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THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

JESS.
Mr. RIDE RAGGARD.
The Story of a Rider.

CHAPTER I.

JOHN HAS AN ADVENTURE.

The day had been very hot even for the Transvaal, where, even in the autumn, the days still show how to be hot, although the neck of the summer is broken; that is, when the thunder storms hold off for a week or two, as they occasionally will. Even the succulent blue lilles—a variety of the agapanthus which is so familiar to us in English green houses—hung their long, trumpet-shaped flowers and looked oppressed and miserable beneath the burning breath of the hot wind which had been blowing for hours like the draught of a volcano. The grass, too, near the wide roadway, that stretched in a feeble and indeterminate sort of fashion across the veldt, forked, branching and reuniting like veins on a lady's arm, was completely coated over with a thick layer of red dust. But the hot wind was going down now, as it



JESS.

always does toward sunset. Indeed, all that remained of it were a few strictly local and miniature whirlwinds, which would suddenly spring up on the road itself, and twist and twirl fiercely round, raising a mighty column of dust fifty feet or more into the air, where it hung long after the cause of it passed, and then slowly dissolved as its particles floated to the earth.

Coming along the road, in the immediate track of one of these desultory and inexplicable whirlwinds, was a man on horseback. The man looked limp and dirty, and the horse limped and dirtier. The hot wind had taken all the bones out of them, as the Kaffirs say, which was not very much to be wondered at, seeing that they had been journeying through it for the last four hours, without saddle. Suddenly the whirlwind, which had been traveling along pretty smartly, halted, and the dust, after turning round a few times in the air like a dying top, slowly began to dissolve in the accustomed fashion. The man on the horse halted, too, and contemplated it in an absent kind of way.

"It's just like a man's life," he said aloud to his horse, "coming from nobody knows where, nobody knows why, and making a little column of dust on the world's highway, and then passing away and leaving the dust to fall to the ground again, and be trodden under foot and forgotten."

The speaker, a stout, well set-up, rather ugly man, apparently on the wrong side of 30, with pleasant blue eyes and a reddish, peaked beard, laughed a little at his own sententious reflection, and then gave his jaded horse a tap with the jamblock in his hand.

"Come on, Bleebok," he said, "or we shall never get to old Croft's place tonight. By Jove! I believe that must be the turn," and he pointed with his whip to a little rutty track that turned from the Walkerstroom main road and stretched away toward a curious, isolated hill with a large flat top, that rose out of the rolling plain some four miles to the right. "The old Boer said the second turn," he went on, still talking to himself, "but perhaps he lied. I am told that some of them think it's a good joke to send an Englishman a few miles wrong. Let's see, they said the place was under the lee of a table topped hill, about half an hour's ride from the main road, and that is a table topped hill, so I think I will try. Come on, Bleebok," and he put the tired nag into a sort of "tripple," or ambling canter, much affected by South African horses.

"Life is a queer thing," reflected Capt. John Niel to himself as he slowly cantered along. "Now here am I, at the age of 34, about to begin the world again as assistant to an old Transvaal farmer. It is a pretty end to all one's ambitions, and to fourteen years' work in the army; but it is what has to come to me, boy, so you had better make the best of it."

Just then his cogitations were interrupted, for on the farther side of a gentle slope there suddenly appeared an extraordinary sight. Over the crest of the rise of land, now some four or five hundred yards away, a pony with a lady on its back came wildly galloping, and after it, with wings spread and outstretched neck, a huge cock ostrich was speeding along, covering twelve or fifteen feet at every stride of its long legs. The pony was still twenty yards ahead of the bird, and coming toward John rapidly, but drove as if it would not dare to distance the swiftest thing on all the earth. Five seconds passed; the great bird was close alongside now. Ah! John Niel turned sick and shut his eyes as he rode, for he saw the ostrich's thick leg fly high into the air and then sweep down like a leaden bludgeon.

Thus it had missed the lady and struck her horse upon the spine, behind the saddle, for the moment completely paralyzing it, so that it fell all of a heap on to the veldt. In a moment the girl on its back was up and off toward him, and after her came the ostrich. Up went the great leg again, but before it came crashing on to her shoulders, she had flung herself face downward on the grass. In an instant the huge bird was on top of her, kicking at her, rolling over her and crushing the very life out of her. It was at this juncture that John Niel arrived upon the scene. The moment the ostrich saw him he gave up his attacks upon the lady on the ground and began to walk toward him with a pompous sort of step that these birds sometimes follow before they give battle. Now, Capt. Niel was unaccustomed to the ways of ostriches, and so was his horse, which showed a strong inclination to bolt; as, indeed, under other circumstances, his rider would have been glad to do himself. But he could not abandon beauty in distress, so, finding it impossible to control his horse, he slipped off it,

and with his jamblock, or hind wheel, in his hand, valiantly faced the enemy. For a moment or two the great bird stood still, blinking its lustrious eyes at him and gently swaying its graceful neck to and fro. Then all of a sudden it spread out its wings and came for him like a thunderbolt. He sprang to one side, and was aware of a rustle of rustling feathers, and of a vision of a thick leg striking downward past his head. Fortunately it missed him and the ostrich sped past like a flash. Before he could turn, however, it was back and had landed the full weight of one of its awful forward kicks in the broad of his back, and away he went head over heels like a shot rabbit. In a second he was on his legs again, shaken, indeed, but not much the worse and perfectly mad with fury and pain. At him came the ostrich, and at the ostrich went he, catching it a blow across the slim neck with his jamblock that staggered it for a moment. Profiting by the check, he seized the bird by the wing and held on like grim death with both hands. Then they began to gyrate, slowly at first, then quicker, and yet more quick, till at last it seemed to Capt. John Niel that time and space and the solid earth were nothing but a revolving vision fixed somewhere in the watches of the night. Above him, like a stationary pivot, towered the tall, graceful neck, beneath him spun the top like legs, and in front of him was a soft black and white mass of feathers.

Thud and a cloud of stars! He was on his back, and the ostrich, who did not seem to be affected by giddiness, was on him, pinching him dreadfully. Luckily an ostrich cannot kick a man very hard when he is flat on the ground. If he could there would have been an end of John Niel and this story need never have been written.

Half a minute or so passed, during which the bird worked his sweet will upon his prostate enemy, and at the end of it the man began to feel very much as though his earthly career was closed. Just as things were growing faint and dim to him, however, he suddenly saw a pair of white arms clasp themselves round the ostrich's legs from behind and heard a voice cry:

"Break his neck while I hold his legs, or he'll kill you!"

This roused him from his torpor, and he staggered to his feet. Meanwhile the ostrich and the young lady had come to the ground, and were rolling about together in a confused heap, over which the elegant neck and open, hissing mouth wavered to and fro like a cobra about to strike. With a rush he seized the neck in both his hands, and, putting out all his strength (for he was a strong man), he twisted it till it broke with a snap, and after a few wild and convulsive bounds and struggled the great bird lay dead.

Then he sank down, dazed and exhausted, and surveyed the scene. The ostrich was perfectly quiet, and would never kick again, and the lady was quiet. He wondered vaguely if the brute had killed her—he was as yet too weak to go and see—and then fell to gazing at her face. Her head was pillowed on the body of the dead bird, and its feathered plumes made a fitting resting place. Slowly it dawned upon him that the face was very beautiful, although it looked so pale just now. Low, broad brow, crowned with soft, yellow hair, the chin very round and white, the mouth sweet though rather large. The eyes he could not see, because they were closed, for the sky had fainted. For the rest, she was young—about 20-tall, and finely formed. Presently he got a little better, and, creeping toward her (for he was really

weak), he said, "Jess, come to see what is the matter."

By this time the lady in question was quite close, so that John was able to get a first impression of her. She was small and rather thin, with quantities of curling brown hair; not by any means a lovely woman, as her sister undoubtedly was, but possessing two very remarkable characteristics—a complexion of extraordinary and uniform pallor, and a pair of most beautiful dark eyes he had ever looked on. Altogether, though her size was almost insignificant, she was a striking looking person, with a face one was not likely to forget. Before he had time to observe any more they were up to them.

"What on earth is the matter, Bessie?" she said, with a quick glance at her companion, and speaking in a low, full voice, with just a slight South African accent, that was taking enough in a pretty woman. Whereupon Bessie broke out with a history of their adventure, appealing to her companion for confirmation of intervals.

Meanwhile her sister, Jess, stood quite still and silent, and it struck Capt. Niel that her face was the most singularly impassive one he had ever seen. It never changed, even when her sister told how the ostrich rolled on her and nearly killed her, or how they finally subdued the foe. "Dear me," he thought to himself, "what a very remarkable woman! She can't have much heart." But just as he thought it the girl looked up, and then he saw where the expression lay. It was in those remarkable eyes. Impassive as her face was, the dark eyes were bright with life and a sort of excitement that made them sumptuous. The contrast between the shining eyes and the impulsive face beneath them struck him as so extraordinary as to be almost uncanny; and, as a matter of fact, it was doubtless both unusual and remarkable.

"You have had a wonderful escape, but I am sorry for the bird," she said at last.

"Why?" asked John.

"Because we were great friends. I was the only person who could manage him."

"Yes," put in Bessie, "the savage brute would follow her about like a dog. It was just the oddest thing I ever saw. But, come on, we must be getting home; it's growing dark." Month" (medicine)—addressing the Kaffir in Zulu—"help Capt. Niel on to his horse. Be careful that the saddle does not twist round; the girths may be loose."

Thus adjured, John, with the help of the Zulu, climbed into his saddle, an example that the lady quickly followed, and they once more set off through the gathering darkness. Presently he became aware that they were passing up a drive bordered by tall blue gums, and next minute the barking of a large dog and the sudden appearance of lighted windows told him that they had reached the house.

At the door—or, rather, opposite to it, for there was a veranda in front—they stopped and got off their horses. As they did so, out of the house there came a shout of welcome and presently in the doorway, showing out clear against the light, appared a striking and, in its way, most pleasant figure.

"He—for it was a man—was very tall, or, rather, he had been very tall. Now he was much bent with age and rheumatism. His long white hair hung low upon his neck, and fell back from a prominent brow. The top of the head was quite bald, like the tonsure of a priest, and shone and glistened in the lamp-light, and round this oasis the thin white locks fell down. The face was shrivelled like the surface of a well kept apple, and, like an apple, rosy red. The features were aquiline and well marked, the eyebrows still black and very bushy, and beneath them sat a pair of gray eyes, as keen and bright as tawny. But for all its sharpness, there was

a certain weariness, a certain lack of energy, a certain want of interest in the eyes."

"The two sisters seem very different," said John.

"I don't know," he answered, doubtfully; "I'll try. That bird has knocked me about a

little, and I'm not very much the worse."

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THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

MEETING OF SOUTH CYPRESS COUNCIL.

held at Milford, July 13, 1857.

About—The—That with reference to Mr. Reid's request that the council would adjudicate between him and the Milford school trustees, as to the distance of his house from the school, the council cannot express an opinion on the subject, the decision of such questions being left to the school in the hands of the superintendents of education.

Mooney—Mooney—That the petition of W. J. Mooney to have his land (now in the Oak Grove school district) included in the Milford lot instead, be not granted.

Milford—Reid—That Alex. Reid be granted one hundred and fifty feet of lumber to complete the bridge on 137-15, Mr. Reid to do the work and make the bridge passable for the use of Abbott and Mooney.

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1690.

O. L. meets on the FIRST MONDAY IN EACH MONTH in their room, corner of St. and Rosser Ave. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Wm. WILSON, Master.

E. H. MANCHESTER, Sec.

The Starr Kidney Pad, A PERMANENT.

Sure Cure for Diseases,

Diseases and ailments of the kidneys, bladder and urinary excretive system, or attendant complaints causing pain in small of back, seat, etc., producing urinary disorders, such as too frequent, scanty, difficult, painful, purulent or copious urine, straining, etc., and all other diseases of the urinary apparatus, etc., denoting the presence in the system of disease common to the urinary excretive organs, known as the "natural" state of the bladder and passages; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, dropsy, piles, nervous debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and testimonials can be obtained from drugstore.

Patent—Child's pad, \$1.50 (cures bed-wetting), regular pad, \$2. Special pad for chronic disease \$3.

George Backson—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co., of Toronto, are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great efforts so far in the treatment of diseases. The importance of this discovery, the rights and duties of the kidneys are affirmed by reputable physicians, and the persevering application of this company's pads which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame disease, all weakness of the humor and genito-urinary organs. See "Medical Gleanings," Sept. 11, 1856.

The genuine can only be obtained from the sole agent, Medical Hall, N. J., Haquin, Chemist and Druggist, Brandon, Man.

THE Dartmouth Ropework Co. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

The present is the right time to purchase

BINDER TWINE FOR THE HARVEST OF 1857

EXPERIENCE HAS PROVED THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

A GOOD TWINE MUST FOWSSSE.

STRENGTH and EVENNESS which are combined in the highest degree in that made by this company.

THE FARMERS OF CANADA should secure this special manufacture from their local dealers, who can obtain prices and any other information required by addressing the

**DARTMOUTH ROPEWORK CO.,
12 WELLINGTON ST. WEST,
TORONTO.**

N.B.—No Quantities Given for Less than 10 Tons.

YOUNG MEN suffering from the effects of early evil habits, the result of ignorance or folly who find themselves weak, nervous, and exhausted; I also young Girls and Old Men who are broken down by disease, either through overwork, and ill-advised diet feel the recuperative power of this extract and find it in M. V. Linton's "Extract on Diseases of Men." The book will be sent sealed to any address on receipt of two stamps. Address M. V. LINTON, 42 Wellington St. E., Toronto.

A CARD.

All who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of muscular tone, &c., will send a receipt, will receive FREE, a valuable gift of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immedately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. Send for sample.

DAVID MAXWELL MANUFACTURER OF FARM IMPLEMENTS. THE LITTLE MAXWELL BINDER

See it before purchasing. BRANCH WAREHOUSES:

Portage, Carberry, Brandon, Virden, Manitoba, and Red River, Minn., Milwaukee, New Haven, Gladstone, Deloraine, Crystal City, Morden, Etc. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet.

O'CONNOR & BROWN PROPRIETORS OF QUEEN'S HOTEL

Leading House in the N. W.

YOUNG MEN—READ THIS.

The Young Men's Co. of Marshall, Mich., after a three days' trial celebrated Entente-Victoire, and on the 1st of August, after only thirty days, to men, young and old, afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred trouble. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, pleurisy, and many other diseases. The extract is the best known to science, one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. For sale also by Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and last number 8 and

the report of the medical committee will be adopted, as follows:

For 1 lb. \$1.00, 5 lb. \$2.50.

Brackets \$1.00, 5 lb. \$2.50.

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To earn the reward, add 10% to the price of the fees.

W. L. S. LEITCH,
South Cypress, S. Dak.

A Town Destroyed.

Dr. LEITCH'S PRACTICAL MEDICAL

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THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1887.

THE OTHER SIDE.

That insatiable print known as the Winnipeg Sun is terribly out of sorts because of the utterances of Mr. Daly at the banquet. It first quotes a paragraph from his speech, as follows:

He had great personal respect for Hon. Mr. Norquay—a man of great ability, who had given the best years of his life to the province. He thought, however, he had made one mistake, and that was when he introduced the R. V. railway bills. Before Mr. Norquay did that he should have gone to the people, if the people had supported his policy it would have been all right. But the members representing the added territory never consulted their constituents, good, bad, or indifferent, and now they were being burdened with \$1,000,000 for the sole purpose of satisfying the insatiable greed of the people of Winnipeg.

And the following is this:

Mr. Norquay's action in this matter was supported by the unanimous voice of the legislature, and would have had the unanimous support of the people. There are only about half-a-dozen men in Manitoba that are doing anything kicking—two or three of these are in Winnipeg, and Messrs. Cliffe and Daly of Brandon constitute, to a large extent, the remainder.

Now, supposing Mr. Norquay was supported by the whole of the legislature in passing that Red River Valley bill, that is no proof, taking the circumstances into account, that he is supported in the wild scheme by the whole province. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was supported by eighty of a majority in 1876 and 1877, in his mad administration of affairs, and was beaten by an equal majority when he appealed to the people in the following year. Will the Sun only remember this Red River Valley project was never made a question at the polls? It was never even whispered until the elections were over and the House met, so the people have never had an opportunity to express an opinion upon it, and this is Mr. Norquay's mistake. The Grit contingent in the House would support anything that would tend to embitter sentiment against the Federal Government; one wing of the Government's following interested in the welfare of Winnipeg and vicinity, for personal reasons, to see real estate boom at the hub again, supported the proposition, as a natural consequence; and this left but Messrs. Kirchhofer, Alexander and Gillies, whose conduct is to be explained, and we will not undertake the task of explanation. As Mr. Daly intimated, the plan Mr. Norquay should have taken was to have submitted the matter to the people before forcing a debt of a million dollars upon their shoulders.

The Sun has at last found as many as half a dozen who are doing some kicking. Two or three weeks ago it knew of but one, "Editor Cliffe," and now it has found half a dozen in Winnipeg, and the second, Mr. Daly, in Brandon. But perhaps the Sun has not interviewed all the ratepayers in the added territory. For the sake of better posting our neighbour we will make a proposition: We will, at our own expense, print the bills and call meetings of the ratepayers in every corner of Brandon County, and if the Sun sends up the most faithfully all it can get in the city, even Mr. Brock, and he does not find a majority opposed to the scheme on its own merits, we will foot the expenses, and make the Sun Editor a present of a new hat besides. This is a fair proposition, and the Sun ought either to accept it or admit it knows nothing of the feeling in the west and is simply talking at random.

The entire electorate of Western Manitoba, Mr. Daly, and "Editor Cliffe" included, are anxious, notwithstanding the representations of the Sun to the contrary, to see the C.P.R., monopoly abolished, not because they think it as hideous in its consequences as many declare it is, but for the purpose of throwing the country open to the free scope of legitimate railway enterprise, so that any company might have permission to build where it saw a field for business, as is the case in the other provinces, and to avert the damage that is being done to the country, to an extent it must be admitted, by the consequences of perverted or foundationless sentiment. But it does not require much stretch of genius to see the construction of the Red River Valley railroad, as it is being constructed, is no step towards securing that end, although it means absolutely the debt of a million dollars, and we don't know how much more, upon the shoulders of an already heavily burdened and struggling community. As the Red River Valley Act stands, it means this amount of burden for the construction of a railway from the boundary, at Emerson, to some point near Winnipeg, south of the Assiniboine. It makes no provision for connections with roads south of the boundary, though that may be the intention, and none for connection with the C.P.R. for traffic, and without the slightest assurance that a connection at either end can be made. That the road can be operated within these terms constitutionally nearly all admit; but there is not the shadow of provision for its extension farther either way, and no assurance it could constitutionally be extended in operation, either way. This, and only this, is what the country is getting for its million dollars, and this is the explanation for western kicking.

As the Mackenzie Government disallow-

the construction of a bridge across the Assiniboine at Winnipeg, the present Government cannot be censured, even by the Grits, for doing the same thing, and until an appeal is made to the Privy Council there is no assurance a connection can be made with roads across the boundary, even if there was a desirable one there to meet the pet of the Grit party. Even then, though the connections north and south were ready for the competition the friends of the road dream of, it cannot be ready for service this year—it cannot move any of this year's crops, though we are this year liable for interest on the burden. An appeal to the Privy Council would not cost more than one year's interest on the million, and an answer would be secured in time to have the road, if the answer was favorable, ready for next year's crop. From every point, for argument, then, it is unwarranted, and this is why there is kicking in any quarter.

Supposing, again, none of the doubts we have raised were possible, that extensions of the road across the C.P.R. and the boundary, for traffic, were within the certainties, there are other considerations to take into account before the expenditure was warranted, even from a Winnipeg point of view, and trebly so from western ground. If built and in operation there is no assurance it would not meet the fate of all other short lines in the memory of railroading, and be subject, either by itself or through its connections, either to purchase or pooling monopoly, and thus in so far as rates are concerned, become part and parcel of the C.P.R. itself. If built from Emerson to say Portage la Prairie, or Sidney, it would serve as a colonization road, and be of material advantage to a large number of settlers, no matter by whom controlled, but Winnipeg's selfishness would not allow that it should have parallel to three highways,—two railways and the Red River already in existence.

Supposing again, all the southern probabilities we have enumerated were removed, and that the road southerly would meet the fondest dreams of its most ardent admirers, it would not meet one of the demands of the west, or afford a particle of relief. If terminated at Winnipeg, and a keen competitor there, the C.P.R. would charge its local rates from all points west on the main line or the branches, which, added to the competitive figures from Winnipeg easterly, would leave freights to and from all points west at least what they are, if not more. To give competition to even any points west, the Red River Valley and all its southern connections would have to remain independent of the C.P.R., the branch from the Portage to Winnipeg would have to be built, it would have to be assured the C.P.R. would not purchase the M & N W line, and that it would become and remain part of the competitive system, and that branches would be built from all points on the latter to all points on the C.P.R., and that the monopoly enjoyed by the C.P.R. in the added territory, which both political parties admit to exist, be first purchased. This would cover the ground in so far as the people in this vicinity are concerned; but there would still be the settlers all through Southern Manitoba to account for—the branches of the competitive system would have to be built to serve them also. The question is, how are all these eastern connections to be sustained independent of the C.P.R., as no Canadian law, or American for that matter, can reach them; but even if the independence was vouchsafed, where is the money coming from to purchase the C.P.R.'s monopoly in the added territory, and to build the branches we have indicated? Winnipeg's object is to get anything and everything at the expense of the province that may tend to build up its local resources, and a knowledge of this fact sets up natural dissatisfaction in the west, and occasions it to take its present attitude.

Until the Winnipeg Sun can furnish evidence to overthrow any of our contentions herein, it must admit our position is impregnable. It is for the true interests of the people we look, and not the satisfaction of a political animus, begotten either of ignorance or sectional interest, and we are willing the natural results should follow in the even tenor of their own ordinary way.

Mr. Daly, and all the people in the west, approve of the abolition of disallowance, but they, at the same time, object to being coerced into the payment of a million dollars, the expenditure of which can be of no material service to any place outside of Winnipeg. The Sun may blame Mr. Daly for favoring disallowance when it shows building a road from Winnipeg to Emerson and extended no further in either direction, purchases the C.P.R.'s monopoly in the added territory, which all admit must be done before we can have competition, but until it can show this it may as well spare its breath so far as we in the west are concerned.

MR. DALY AT THE BANQUET.

We are indebted to the Call for the following full report. In our next issue we will give the remainder of the proceedings.

Mr. T. M. Daly, M.P., on rising to respond to the toast of the evening was greeted with a standing ovation, enthusiastic and long continued. He said it had been his pleasure in times past to receive at the hands of citizens of Brandon and residents of the county of Brandon many demonstrations in his favor, but on no occasion had he received such an immense demonstration as was there accorded him that night. It was most flattering to him, and indeed to all who supported him on the occasion of his election in February last, to think that his course in the House of Com-

munes had been of such a nature as to merit the approbation being shown him. He did not think it was a personal honor to him so much as a personal honor to the good sense, if I might so term it, of those who chose him as their candidate on February 22nd last. It had been remarked by one of the previous speakers that the previous representative for Selkirk represented neither the Conservatives nor Reformers of his constituency, but for himself he could say that, since his election, it had been his duty not to consider the politics of those he represented, whatever their shade might be. He could say, sincerely and honestly, that since he went to Ottawa, during the last session, he never considered the politics of any man who appealed to him to do anything in his interest. He thanked them for the magnificent demonstration tendered him at their hands, and regretted exceedingly that Mr. Scarth, M.P., was not present. He regretted the cause of that gentleman's absence and was sure the application was one that all, and himself especially, deeply regretted, since he received so much kindness in Ottawa from Mr. Scarth and his household. Although personally acquainted with the hon. member for Winnipeg before going to Ottawa he had had opportunity to see more of and admire him there. There were men in Winnipeg to-day who were not worthy to black Mr. Scarth's shoes, who were violently attacking him. There was not a man in Manitoba to day, who had so much of the interests of the country, and of the city of Winnipeg at heart as Mr. Scarth, and it ill became those who were not his opponents, but especially those who had sought his favors and would seek them again in times to come, and who supported him in the last election, to now turn around and abuse him—since they had sought at his hands favors which he had readily granted them and which they could not return. Mr. Scarth had done his duty, while in Ottawa, not only to his constituents in Winnipeg but to the province. As they were well aware Mr. Scarth and himself went to Ottawa pledged to vote against the government on this question of disallowance and it was for them to say whether he carried out that pledge or not. (Cheers.) He thought he carried it out to the letter, when he voted on a motion of want of confidence in the government moved by a member of the Opposition and he thought he subordinated all feeling of subserviency to his party when he carried out that pledge. Although he did vote against the government on that question and spoke strongly against it, he found, as he had expected, that he was still subjected to abuse by the Reform press and those who did not support him during his election. He was rebuked like an angel and conducted himself in an angelic spirit to his party when he carried out that pledge. 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THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

TERrible SLAUGHTER.

An Express Train Dashes Through a Gang of Railway Navvies.

Mowing Them Down and Grinding Their Flesh Into the Road-bed.

Those Who Escape are Demented by the Frightful Catastrophe.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A frightful accident occurred near the little village of Hobokus, Bergen County, New Jersey, early this morning. The Erie train No. 12, Chicago express, dashed into a gang of over one hundred men and they were cut down right and left. The slaughter was awful. The Erie bedding its tracks solidly with stone. Engaged in this work are many men most of whom are Italians. At the place of the accident is a sharp curve, and around it these men are engaged at work pushing small stones under the ties. It is the duty of the foreman of this gang to keep a sharp eye on advancing trains and warn the men. A train was on its way up from New York and the Italians had all crowded over on the down track. Many of them had their backs turned and all of them were ignorant of the coming of the big engine which drew the Chicago express. Suddenly the express, which was behind time, swept around the sharp curve and dashed into the mass of men. It literally

MOWED ITS WAY THROUGH,
slinging the unfortunate right and left, tearing their leg, and arms and heads off and grinding their flesh into the roadbed for two or three hundred feet. So fierce was the shock that although the engine struck nothing but human being, the powerful cowcatcher was torn, twisted and broken into pieces. Some of the Italians were crowded in against the rocks in a very narrow space and they crouched down in terror. The engineer of the train in a statement made when he first reached Jersey City and which is verified by a number of passengers, says before he reached the curve he blew a warning whistle not knowing, however, that any people were on the track. The moment he turned the curve he saw the Italians huddled like a flock of sheep on the very track his engine was on. They had got over there to avoid the train coming from New York city and their backs were turned to his engine. He

TRIED HARD TO STOP

his train, but no human power could have done so in time to avoid killing the men. The engine, he says, mowed them down as a scythe cuts grass, and their mangled bodies were thrown in all directions. The conductor did not know what happened until the train began to slow up. The passengers on the following train beheld an awful sight when they reached the scene. All along the track were pieces of flesh, legs, arms, hands and heads, while the roadbed was a mass of blood. Here and there scattered were pieces of red handkerchiefs, trousers, coats and hats. Those of the Italians who escaped with their lives had disappeared. Some of them took to the woods and others fled towards Hobokus. It is believed

MAN OF THEM ARE DEMENTED,
the awful sadness of the slaughter and the deadly work of the big engine crazing them. It is impossible to give names for they like all other gangs of their countrymen employed similarly were known not by their names, but number. The injured were brought to St. Joseph Hospital, Paterson, and the dead deposited in Hobokus.

Donot Ambrose and Dom Stumbo are the only names of the killed which could be ascertained. The others all go by numbers. The injured are: Dominick Scraye, leg broken; J. Rock, arm broken; Tourey Seems, injured internally; and two who are too badly injured to give names.

THE FORMER BLAMED.

The blame as far as can be learned for this terrible slaughter rests upon the foreman of the gang for the company officials say it was his duty to watch for trains and get the men out of the way. He failed it would appear to do so, and the result is thus frightful accident. It is thought his attention was so wholly engrossed in the advancing train going out that he did not look in the opposite direction. The noise of the train too it is believed drowned the noise of the express and thus left him in ignorance of its approach. He had gathered the unfortunate Italians on the track where they were safe from one train only to place them in the path of certain death on the track along which was tearing the express train. The company will make a rigid investigation into the accident and endeavor to place the responsibility upon those to whom it belongs. There will also be a coroner's inquest held and as many witnesses as can be reached will be compelled to tell what they know of the matter.

DEATH FROM A HUMAN BITE.

The Victim Expires After Telling Who His Assailants Were.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Peter Winkler died in great agony in Jamaica, L. I., Tuesday afternoon, of lockjaw, resulting from the bite of a man with whom he had a quarrel on the night of the 4th of July. The story is that Winkler in company with one or two friends, was at the Rapid Transit station, in Jamaica, on the evening mentioned, when he was suddenly assaulted by Aaron Larkins, Patrick Kennedy and William Sommers. A fight ensued, in which Winkler was knocked down and his thumb terribly bitten, it is thought by Larkins. Little attention was paid to the wound until July 14, when Winkler went to Dr. Philip Wood, who advised that the thumb be amputated. The injured man refused to submit to a surgical operation. The doctor treated him for the wound. Last Monday the pain from the bite was excruciating, and signs of lockjaw became evident. He was soon writhing in convulsions and died Tuesday afternoon after suffering great agony. A few hours before his death Coroner Benjamin F. Everett secured a sworn statement from the dying man, on which he swore out warrants for the three men who had disappeared. Winkler was a hard working man and of peaceable disposition. The contrary is true of his assailants, who are the loafer element in Jamaica, the member of the

trio, and is an ex-convict. He has a brother who is an inmate of a state prison.

What Mr. A. M. Burgess Has Accomplished—An Interesting Interview.

Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, returned from the west on Tuesday, where he has been in connection with certain departmental matters. The chief object of his trip was to settle certain questions regarding the Rocky mountain park at Banff and to close up all business connected with the transfer of lands within the Vancouver Island railway belt to the Nanaimo and Esquimalt railway company, the Dominion Government having constituted trustees for the company under what is known as the settlement act of 1883.

Speaking of his trip to a Call reporter, Mr. Burgess said that before going to British Columbia he spent four days at Banff, in inspecting the work being conducted there under the supervision of Mr. Stewart, park superintendent, and in arranging numerous matters affecting the park and hot springs. From Banff he went in company with Mr. Pierce to the Galt mines via Dunmore and from thence through the ranching country, on the line between Belly river on the south and east and the Old Man river on the north. The spring "round-up" was in progress on the ranches. The winter had been very hard and it was feared there would be a heavy loss of cattle, but the result of the "round up" proved that not more than ten per cent of the cattle had perished, while the crop of calves was remarkably good. The cattle were in splendid condition and the grass, as a consequence of the plentiful rainfall of the summer, more luxuriant and nutritious than usual. The rivers were much swollen on account of rains and snow melting in the mountains. All the ferries from Fort Macleod to South Saskatchewan had been carried away, so it was impossible for him to get across the Bow River. They returned to Calgary and went in a southerly direction across the Sheep creek and High river. In High river district the "round-up" was also in progress and the cattle were found to have passed the winter much more safely than had been anticipated. The calf crop and condition of the herds were as satisfactory as could be expected. Upon the High river ranches horse breeding is being conducted upon quite an extensive scale and with great success. The country is rolling and dry, and regarded by breeders as exceedingly favorable to the cultivation of size and snows in young stock. Mr. Burgess also visited Cochran's horse ranch west of the Bow River and his sheep run on the east side, both of which were in a prosperous condition.

SETTLERS AND RANCHERS.

Being asked whether he had found and serious difficulties between the squatters and leaseholders, Mr. Burgess replied that he had heard rumors of such before visiting the country, but after careful inquiry found there was very little foundation for them. In fact, the interests of the leaseholders and settlers were not antagonistic but analogous. All leases issued during the last two years contained a condition that the even sections should be open to homestead and pre-emption entry by actual settlers throughout the ranch country the same as even sections in the railway belt. When such homesteads, and pre-emptions are taken up the leasee ceases to pay rent upon it. The effect of this provision has been to reduce to a minimum the probability of a conflict between settlers and leaseholders.

CLASS OF SETTLERS IMPROVING.

As to the class of settlers who had come into the country since his previous visit, Mr. Burgess considered them to be of a very desirable kind. The settlement on the west side of the Bow and High rivers, and for a considerable distance up the latter river on both sides was the best he had seen west of Lake Superior, except in the older and better settled portions of the province of Manitoba. These settlers find a good market for their produce in Calgary and, in addition to the cultivation of the land, have erected for themselves houses of a superior class and have stocked their farms with well bred cattle and horses. In fact, in a very short time, they have attained an unusual degree of prosperity. The land lying along the base of the mountains is more broken and less fitted for ordinary agriculture, but exceedingly well adapted for ranching. The streams and springs are plentiful, the water excellent and the rainfall, for the summer, copious. In his last annual report Mr. Burgess suggested that the neighborhood of Calgary should at an early date be utilized by woollen manufacturers for the erection of mills. The number of sheep in the country is rapidly increasing and the stockmen have taken care to introduce such breeds as produce the best quality of wool. With the plentiful water power to be had wherever wool is produced, and the demand which already exists in the settlements on the plains between the Red River and Bow River, it would be surprising if the manufacture of woollen goods did not become almost immediately a very important industry in the valley of the Bow River.

Mr. Burgess also visited Mr. McLeod Stewart's anthracite mine in the mountains, and was shown the working by Mr. Pugh, the manager, a gentleman who has had great experience in coal mining in Pennsylvania. Operations so far have been of a preparatory character, but there is every prospect of a profitable future for this coal, which is equal to any produced in the United States. San Francisco and towns on the Pacific slope will be supplied from this mine, and arrangements are now being made for transport.

"Did you have many cases of dispute regarding land claims?"

"There were one or two cases in the neighborhood of Calgary in regard to which the settlers were dissatisfied with the decisions given. Such cases I was especially authorized by the Minister of the Interior to look into and settle on the spot."

An Active Volcano.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 19.—The schooner Dora, from Ounalaska, which arrived here yesterday, brings news that the volcano of Akentaco on the island of Aleutian, one of the Aleutian group, is in a state of eruption. The natives state that the eruptions have been almost constant since the middle of May. Loud explosions occur every few moments. A large quantity of rock is thrown up hundreds of feet into the air and at night numerous streams of lava can be seen coursing down the mountain sides illuminating the whole country around. Earthquake shocks are also frequent.

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THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

at all. Some men in Winnipeg were irresponsible from the word "go." Those men could talk as they liked, but they could not convince him or any sensible man.

The fact of the matter was that the whole scheme was conceived in the interests of the people of Winnipeg alone. The wholesale men in Winnipeg did an immense business during the time the C.P.R. was being constructed. Their business had naturally fallen off since. And why? Because people when they come to the country first bought their supplies in Winnipeg, but later on they bought their goods at points west, as the line progressed. The wholesale merchants of Winnipeg had been losing the trade they enjoyed from 1881 to 1883, and could understand why. They were seeking around for some reason and then for want of a better cause to believe they were not getting proper accommodation from the C.P.R. people. If they could get rates that would enable them to compete with traders west they would be satisfied. In addition to the people in the west not getting any benefit from the expenditure of the money, they were not going to get to get the slightest benefit from the construction of the R.R.V.P.R. It had been suggested that a connecting road should be built to Sidney, the limit of the Old Province, it would seem as though it were intended to benefit the people of the whole Province. But no such suggestion had been made. The grain came from the west. All the grain of the province passed through the city of Winnipeg. The district around Winnipeg raised only an infinitesimal portion of the grain raised in the west. Did any man believe that the country between Fort Rouge and the boundary would support this line? Certainly not. While in Ottawa he met a gentleman, a member of the Imperial House, and they discussed matters. That gentleman enquired whether the population of Manitoba was not 100,000? Yes, it was. They wanted another line of railway? Yes. Had two lines of railway and a navigable stream occupying the same route? Yes. You Canadians are a surprising people, but I think you western people surprise me beyond all measure. The population of Toronto is larger than Manitoba and the whole Northwest, is it not? Such was the truth. Well, you are a wonderful people; a wonderful people up there. Such was the conversation he had, but those were the facts and he could not refute them. There are all sorts of ways of looking upon this question. He believed Mr. Norquay was sincere in carrying out his pledges, but his hand was forced by the Reformers. He would rather see Mr. Greenway than Mr. Norquay building that road. For those Conservatives who were very busy blaming Mr. Scott, were being used as catapaws by Mr. Lupton and the Grits, and were taking the chestnuts out of the fire. There was Mr. Purvis. Mr. Lupton seduced him to his doom for two long years. But when he happened to oppose that gentleman, then things changed, and it was a cold day for Mr. Purvis when he was called a "Ugly Heep" by the Free Press. The time would come when Mr. Whata, Mr. Ashdown and others would be "Ugly Heeps" and would be called so. Even supposing the line of railroad would benefit the whole province, were the finances of the province in such a condition as to warrant the expenditure of a million dollars? Some \$200,000 had been invested in the Hudson Bay line, and the province lost a guaranteed \$100 per mile to the M. & S. W., Pembina Mountain and Glenbow branches of the M. & S. W., and were responsible for the interest upon those debentures half yearly. Greater corporations than the South Western and M. & S. W. had been unable to carry out their obligations, and although he did not wish to predict such a calamity, still there was a possibility and they must look the facts in the face, for the minute either of those corporations should fail the province would become responsible. Minnesota went into this business and had to repudiate her obligation. God forbid that Manitoba should ever be placed in a similar position and have to repudiate. He never wanted it said that by the action of the people in Eastern Manitoba, the province would have to repudiate its indebtedness. It would come to that though unless they called a halt, as their revenue would not be sufficient to stand the drain if they were called upon to pay those debentures. The Dominion subsidy the province was \$455,000, and the total revenue would be \$520,000. Something the people in the west would require some assistance for the construction of public roads, etc., and when they got to Winnipeg and knocked at the treasury door it would be empty. It was time they called a halt and time that this sentiment should be done away with. He believed there was a future for the country and they must not impede it. There might be a speck at present looking like a cloud on the horizon of their hopes, but he thought the time was not very far distant when the Government would alter their policy to meet Manitoba in reference to this question. In 1883 his Reform friends were going to the foot of the throne every day. At the last session Mr. Norquay passed an act pointing to the fact of the failure of the two acts of those two acts were disallowed. What did they say? because it would cost too much time. It would be better to get out exactly what the people they did occupy by giving to the foot of the throne, even if it took one year, than throw away those million dollars. He thought it behaved Mr. Norquay and his supporters and the Opposition in the legislature to have exhausted every possible constitutional means first to get redress in this matter. That could have been better than to have expended the million dollars on the Red River Valley railroad. He had spoken pretty freely and hardly doubted but that he would be blamed by the Grit press and that would independent organ the Sun. He would probably be excommunicated, hanged and quartered, but he stood there on his responsibility as a representative of Selkirk and would say that if these matters were properly explained to those people, such a feeling would result throughout the western portion of this province as would make Mr. Norquay and his friends in Winnipeg feel it was a cold day for them when they passed that act. Referring to his doings as far as the government was concerned, he said that Mr. Scott and himself would be assured that Mr. Scott and himself would be uniting in their efforts to try and induce the government to alter their policy in this respect. Amongst other matters that came up last session were amendments to the land laws. The bill was introduced by Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior. Mr. White gave a very important assistance to us and

(Daly) and his colleagues, and they endeavored as far as possible to do justice to their constituents throughout the provinces. The act now permitted a settler to homestead an abandoned pre-emption. It did not permit a settler to homestead his own pre-emption, but permitted any homesteader to homestead an abandoned pre-emption. This, he considered, very valuable as it would probably induce settlement, and settlement was far more important to the country than \$4 per acre for land. If they could induce greater settlement by that means it would be much better for the province. Population in a sparsely settled district was a great thing. He thought if the policy thus suggested were adopted people would take advantage of it. Another thing the act provided was the discontinuance of second homesteads. That question had both its advocates and opponents. Those in favor of it said that the pioneers of this country were entitled to another homestead and pre-emption. For himself he believed it was one of the worst things that ever struck this country. Its effects had certainly not conduced to settlement, but on the contrary tended to drive farmers away into Dakota and elsewhere. If those men had not had the privilege of second homestead, hundreds of them would have been on their homesteads to-day and the province would have been so much better off. Hundreds of people who had got into difficulty in this country had just mortgaged their farms as much as possible and cleared out to avoid their creditors. Pressure was brought to bear upon the Government regarding the matter, and they saw it was not good policy and by this act done away with second homesteading and limited it to June 1st, 1887. Any person whose time was up prior to that date would have the privilege of second homestead, but after that no one would have the privilege. In connection with this matter certain restrictions were provided, one of which was that a man must erect a house on his possessions. He also suggested that it should be "habitable" not "substantial" house that should be required. There were cases within four miles of Brandon of people living within sod houses, and comfortably. It was far better to have the money to invest in stock than to put it into a house. Other members backed him up in this, Mr. Watson included, and the minister agreed to so amend the act. It was further provided that at the end of three years, if inspection should show that the farm had been improved to the extent of \$2.25 per acre—that sum was said to be too high and \$1.00 was suggested, but Mr. White replied that he would split the difference and make it \$1.50, and it was further agreed that plowing and breaking should be included in the improving—these conditions being fulfilled, the settler would be entitled to the patent as though he had homesteaded. These two amendments were made to the Land's Act, taking away the second homestead right and giving the people the right to homestead barren pre-emptions, which were great concessions on the part of the government. It was suggested the government should reduce the price of pre-emption, but they did not see their way clear to do that. He did not believe in home-steading and pre-emption to any extent, because he thought 100 acres were enough for any reasonable man, unless he wanted to go into farming entirely. If a man wanted a pre-emption let him get it for \$1.50 per acre, if they did away with pre-emption altogether, and gave the land to the settler for \$1 per acre they would be doing far more good to the country than by placing it at \$2 per acre. All the representatives from Manitoba were alive to that interest on this question. They did a great deal of good solid work for the benefit of Manitoba. He had been very sorry indeed to see in a remark made by Mr. Brock, when speaking on anti-federalism at the Watson banquet that "Manitoba was glad to have one representative vs. she would not be represented any longer by yellow dogs." He had often been called a dog, but he did not know his color before, as he supposed he must understand from that remark. Mr. Brock was no doubt a large individual in his own estimation. When he got down to Ottawa, however, he would find he was a very small man in a very large paddle. He only had to say that he was not a yellow dog, nor was Mr. Scott, nor Mr. Ross, nor Mr. Royal, and it will become Mr. Brock to stand on a public platform and speak of the representatives of this province as yellow dogs. There were too many politics to the act in Manitoba; that was what was the matter with it. With less politics and more practical work, the country would progress much better. It was such men as Brock, puffed out with his own importance, that did more to this province than hell, lightning, or anything else. These men would like to turn representatives in the House of Commons into school trustees and turn legislators into common councillors or aldermen. They would like to reverse the order of things and turn the gentlemen who represented the school trustees into the House of Commons and the aldermen into the Provincial Leg. Assembly. But even if such changes did take place, Brock and Ashdown would remain in the very same positions in which they were at the present time. These men wanted to occupy positions nature never fitted them for, or into which the people would never place them. It was for the people of Manitoba to say whether they believed or not it was better for them to be represented by their present men in Ottawa today than to have those places represented by the gentlemen at the head of the agitation in Winnipeg now. When they got to Ottawa they had not to believe that they represented Manitoba only, but that conjointly with other members, they represented the country. They occupied a certain space in the seat assigned them and a similar space in the esteem of the House. And according to the manner in which that representative conducted himself in that House, to be measured the influence he will wield there. Any one supposing he could go down to Ottawa and soar up by ornate efforts would be mightily mistaken. It is not until you get there that you find out what a small individual you are. If it were possible for them to be represented by such a man as Brock, those gentlemen would not find out how very insignificant they were until they got into the House. He believed the present representatives from Manitoba had obtained the confidence and respect of their fellow members in the House of Commons. Messrs. Scott, Ross, Royal and himself were there to support the government, and they believed they occupied just as strong a position in the elections of members of the government and their supporters as did the representatives of any other single province in the Confederation. He believed no four men had gone there with a greater determination of doing their duty and looking after the interests of their province than they had done. They had worked in

every possible way, and if they had failed in this great question of disallowance in not getting the government to look at it in the same manner in which the people here regarded it, they were not to blame. If they had been at all lacking in their duty, he would ask the people to bear with them as they were but men like themselves. Looking again at the demonstration in his favor he must say, although he had had a great many proud moments in his life he had none prouder than the present. It was most gratifying for him to think that he had received from the people this token of their appreciation of his services. He was more than pleased to think that not only did the people present look upon his favor as it was, but the constituency thought the same way. He had received a very pleasing resolution from Morris, thanking him for the manner in which he had looked after the interests of that section. He had done his best, and he had but one idea, to look after their interests and carry out their ideas. All the patronage that might be within his power he would give to his friends, provided they were fit. He would never for one single moment think of appointing a Grit to office as long as there was a Conservative who could fill the position. He had no hesitation in saying so; he was simply expressing the sentiments that any Grit candidate would do. He knew no political party in doing his duty at Ottawa. He had received hundreds of letters but he never stopped to inquire the politics. If there was anything at the departments he could do he did it before inquiring the applicant's politics. As regards the province's position to-day they ought to feel glad. Nothing pleased him more when in the east than to hear the continued reports of promise of magnificent crops. Nothing pleased him more than the magnificent crops which greeted his eyes on either hand on his return. He hoped there would be nothing in the way of harvesting the crop this year. He concluded with an eloquent exposition on the progress of the province during the last four years and the glorious prospects for the future.

Throughout his address Mr. Daly was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered.

Just before Mr. Daly rose to address the assembly the following congratulatory address was presented to him by Mr. Geo. R. Coldwell on behalf of the Brandon Liberal-Conservative association:

To Thomas Mayne Daly, Esq., M.P.

DEAR SIR.—It gives us great pleasure to welcome you home after your first parliamentary session.

Your career in the House has been carefully and critically watched by your constituents, and we have felt with a pardonable degree of pride that in you the country and province have a representative who has their interests at heart, and who at the same time possesses the ability and power to make his voice heard and his influence felt in the councils of the Dominion.

Your speeches and actions upon the important question of disallowance have given entire satisfaction as having carried out the election pledges given by you to your constituents, and the unfortunate result of the motion cannot be attributed to any lack of zeal on your part.

We trust that when in the due course of events, representation in the Cabinet is accorded to the "Wild West," the claims of the important constituency you represent and your own recognisement will not be overlooked, and that we may yet see you elevated to that position which your talents so well fit you to allude.

We have learned with sincere regret that Mr. W. H. Scott, who was to have honored us with his presence here to night, has been recalled to Ontario on account of illness in his family. We feel that by his unceasing attention and able advocacy of our rights Mr. Scott has done all that lay in his power to assist in forwarding the interests of the province, and we are pleased to have this opportunity of testifying to our appreciation of his valuable services.

July 20th, 1887.

(Signed), C. CLIFFE,
President, Brandon
Lib. Cons. Ass.

GEO. R. COLDWELL,
Secy-Treas. B.L.C.A.

The chairman said that Mr. Daly had fully come up to their expectations, and he had every confidence that he would represent them in the future as faithfully as he had in the past. Then presented the following resolution, moved by Mr. Doran, of Brandon Hills, and Mr. Samuel Hanna, of Griswold:

"That the thanks of this meeting, composed of members of the Liberal Conservative party of Manitoba from different portions of the province, be tendered to W. B. Scott, M.P., for his hearty co-operation with the representative of Selkirk, Mr. Daly, to secure the abolition of the Federal Government's policy of railway disallowance, as well as for his untiring efforts generally in the common interests of the people of the province."

After Mr. Cliffe had expressed sympathy for Mr. Scott in his bereavement, the motion was carried, the large audience rising.

DOUGLAS.

People are somewhat alarmed over the recent advent of the Colorado beetle. Your correspondent thinks no serious result will follow this year.

Bell Bros., of Brandon, have availed themselves of the contract of erecting the new elevator.

Mr. Duncan McLean, Jr., met with an accident last week, being severely kicked in the face, neck and shoulders by a horse. May he soon recover.

The re-opening of the Methodist church takes place on Sabbath next. Service is to be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Parker, of Plum Creek, at 11 o'clock and also at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Kyle arrived on the 25th inst. with a carload of effects.

The boys say they are going to have a big fine some night soon. A pile of wood has been left on the highway in close proximity to Douglas. It would be wisdom on the part of the owner to remove the same.

Domestic Economy.

As a matter of economy it will pay every household to keep a bottle of Yellow Oil on hand for accidents and emergencies, in case of pain as a handy relief, and for wounds, burns, bruises and injuries. Rheumatism, neuralgia, quinsy and many painful diseases treated internally and externally by it often save large medical bills.

Worth Remembering.

Mrs. T. Dean, of Harrietsville, Ont., was for a long time troubled with neuralgia of the stomach. Failing to find benefit from physicians, she tried Burdock Blood Bitters, from which she found speedy relief, to which she testifies, hoping it may prove beneficial to others. Many physicians recommend B.B.B.

Weather Probabilities.

It is probable that in the breaking up of winter we shall have much damp, sloppy weather, when rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and other painful complaints will prevail. Haggard's Yellow Oil is the popular household remedy for external and internal use. Its curative power is truly wonderful

A Valuable Discovery.

F. P. Tanner, of Neuburg Ont., has not only found B.B.B. a sure dyspepsia, but he also found it to be medicinal for regulating and invigorating the system. He has ever taken B.B.B. great system regulator.

2200 Worth of CHOICE MUSIC FOR

Sent in \$1.00 and we will mail ING PHILA. MUSICAL JOURNAL or Sheet Music, five cents, every subscriber \$2.00 premium, and published monthly for one year, music which would cost in store \$10.00 plus postage, more, thus every subscriber can profitably buy it for \$1.00. The Journal is a valuable guide to teachers and pupils in musical studies, an extensive review of new music, each issue, making it a new publication of the kind in existence.

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